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The Weekly Gleaner,

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RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
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AND GENERAL NEWS.

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To Correspondents.

STARLIGHT.—The light of the galaxy arises from a multitude of stars—was first taught by Democritus—a celebrated philosopher—born 460 B. C. Leucippus was his Master in philosophy and in the course of his travels in Egypt—in Chaldea and Persia he greatly enlarged his store of knowledge. Having spent by travelling his entire fortune, he returned to Abdera, poor yet rich in wisdom. He acquired the affection and reverence of his country-men, and died in the 106th year of his age. His numerous works are lost—Many absurd stories are told of him.

TRUTHFUL.—The very applicability of your signature to the contents of your article prevents our giving it publication.

NEOSODOM—desires not, nor will it hear the truth. The distracted state of the patient would only throw him into raving madness; and the first thing he would do would be to strike down the physician. It is with a bleeding heart that we tell you, we can kill only dead wolves. (See story in our columns.)

SILENCE.—Death is silent; the church-yard furnishes material for meditation, but little for communications. Nature herself, by accompanying dissolution with evil, seems to point out to us the proper course of our turning away from corruption. The only reprints from the church yards that please are tombstones and flattering epitaphs.

ELISSA.—The art or talent of cutting out from colored papers, is older than your inquiry portrays. During Queen Charlotte's time, there was one who cut such, in so exquisite a manner as to vie with nature, and formed a flora of nearly a thousand subjects.

INDEX.—We are ready to receive the promised favor.

BSERVER.—Too lengthy—but excellent and in other respects first rate. Shall we condense?

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write your communications, do not scratch them merely; we have to read, but cannot find time to puzzle out their meaning. Write a good, bold hand, so that the editor and compositor can see what you mean at once.

Ere the genial sun again makes his ap-

POETRY.



[ORIGINAL.]

The 24th of May.

DEDICATED TO *****

'Twas on the twenty-fourth of May
Our infant, first saw light

Upon this same auspicious day
Linked with hope's visions bright.

* * * * *

Recall the scenes, since then till now
In hopes, her life appears

Content she lives upon one's vow

And Abraham's God will dry her tears.

For angels know, that loving heart

Reveres Love's shrine forsooth

Only the fear that they may part

Mar's his showing of love its truth.

And yet he loves—she knows it not

For his heart is it not still—

—Re-echoing each heartfelt plot

In which to sway affection's will.

* * * * *

Expect much joy my cherished child

N'e'er fear they heart's beguiled

Depend! his love on thee has smiled

Since—'tis his pride—to make thee wild.

San Francisco, May 21—24. 1858. S.

CALIFORNIA CONFEDERATION.

[ORIGINAL.]

Esther De Vries; Or, The Gem of the Occident.

CHAPTER XVIII.

It may well be imagined, that Esther and Vivian lingered in their morning ramble, until the day had far advanced.

At dinner, Josey placed her finger to her forehead, in reply to a certain happy smile of information which Esther was desirous of speedily revealing, signifying in her own peculiar style, "I understand all." After the cloth was removed, and prior to the ladies retiring, Vivian considered himself privileged to offer a sentiment, and assisting the several ladies that had on this occasion been specially invited, turned towards Esther, arose and said, "Ladies with your kind permission—gentlemen, I crave your attention, let us drink to the health of the lady whose heart I have sought to win—whose hand I am promised provided Mr. and Mrs. De Vries will consent. I leave her to your greatest care and solicitude until my return. Oh! for my sake, guard, guide and protect this delicate flower, lest the cold dews of absence wither it!"

Ere the genial sun again makes his ap-

pearance to warm her with the pure and bright rays of his affection," added Josey.

All eyes were turned at once towards Esther. Mr. De Vries was at first rather surprised at the risk that Vivian incurred of causing an unpleasant scene, had his lady and himself really any objection to the alliance, but upon an instant's reflection, he felt assured that his knowledge of the fact of their pleasure, ever evinced at his attentions, had not been misinterpreted.

Esther kissed the extended hand of her mother, and with an unmistakeable smile Mr. De Vries precluded all further embarrassment by saying, "Let me join De Carvalho in his sentiment—I promise to respond forthwith."

Alvaro bit his lips, there was nothing strange in that, but he did not touch the glass, yet save Josey, no one noticed it. She merely remarked, it serves you right, you were eating a philopena by yourself; but there was a quiver perceptible o'er his frame, the eye was restless, he was—no matter what! let us proceed.

"De Carvalho, you have my consent to ask my daughter's hand from her mother, nay! do not lose thy smile, I will speak for her," and Madame De Vries nodding assent, he continued, "Esther has no refusal to fear on our part, if she is pleased to favor you with her hand, then we are extremely happy in knowing that her wish and ours so well accord, but, sir, you might have been deeply mortified, 'twould have been your own fault however, had we, thus assembled, been compelled to object; still we'll say no more of that, for Josey is anxious to express—

"To impress—yes impress one good kiss," and, rising, was quickly by Esther's side, on whose brow she imprinted those fervent kisses which only one firm and true female friend can extend towards the other. She was in turn clasped in Esther's arms, who retreated from the table with the rest of the ladies, who greeted her in the usual form and manner of such happy betrothals. Mr. De Vries grasped the hand of Vivian, who had risen as he perceived Mrs. De Vries approaching him, and offering her his arm they strolled around the garden until Esther sent for them.

We have deemed it unnecessary to relate the knowledge that Alvaro had of Gillespie De Carvalho, where, when or how often, during the past few years, months or days, they two had met; we only require the reader's recurrence to a previous chapter where we find Vivian relating the circumstances of his life from the shipwreck up to the morning they had met. Alvaro was what—a bad man—no we cannot say that, but this we can affirm, that he enjoyed his triumph. He considered Esther haughty, cold and ungrateful, and why? she could not love him, and had done all in her power to prevent an avowal which he had finally succeeding in making shortly after his return with Vivian. Esther had calmly yet decidedly assured him, she did not nor could she ever love him, and 'twere madness on his part to seek a hand that could not yield a heart.

Madame De Vries had returned, the hours passed by—"Twas evening, portentous clouds darkened a portion of the starry decked cano-

py—the heavens, nearly all the guests had retired to fulfil other social engagements, and we behold seated by the window

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

They heeded not the threatening storm, their souls, their minds, were imbued with the first sacred confessions of their love, when first discovered, and oh! how joyfully did Esther smile, when he pledged his word that he *fel* he was to love her the instant their eyes had met, and what a heavenly smile pervaded the countenance of the pure minded Vivian, this adopted youth, while she was affirming in whispering tones, how she endeavored, during each passing hour of the day, to drive his image from her mind, but to use her own words, "Truly, the very attempt to do so, impressed upon my thoughts thy image still the more."

"Then you finally abandoned the idea of succeeding so to do!"

"Yes! yes!" and Esther, 'mid her sleepless hours, had to acknowledge to herself, "It's no use, you cannot command your feelings—you love him already—'tis too late—aye! *too late*—thy heart and soul are *his*."

We must not further intrude upon the interchange of their reflections during the past. Let us leave them alone, to continue in the usual strains of the *heavenly music* of such scenes. What if he is caressing that delicate hand, or entwining another 'mid the plaits of her hair, or have you, fair reader, any scruples, would you blush at observing Esther playfully smoothing the clustering locks from off that manly forehead, or at throwing the scarf which had but just now enveloped her shoulders the better to protect her from the evening breeze,) around his neck, responding to his remark, "What a slight protection the *heavy* (?) texture of that must yield you, let me recommend you to add another."

"You are mistaken, why, it is quite sufficient; there! there! you try it for awhile and you will find that it is so."

"Oh! how warm! have you your fan at hand? for most assuredly I shall need it 'ere long." But Esther did procure a shawl and why not? he had evinced not a little solicitude thereupon and proud, and happy was she to yield to his wishes, e'en though they were ever so exacting.

Alvaro and Madame De Vries, seated on the balcony, had been deeply engrossed in conversation upwards of an hour, when suddenly a piercing shriek escaped her lips, preceeded by the words "Her brother? she is his sister then! if your story alludes to them!"

"Esther De Vries is *Esther De Carvalho*, I swear it! and Gillespie De Carvalho the *Father of them both*," as with a fiendish and triumphant laugh, Alvaro arose to catch the frenzied and swooning lady in his arms—and De Leon having just arrived, and reaching the balcony at the same moment assisted to support in his strong arms, his long—long—lost sister, though then he knew it not, nor did he dream that the man that stood before him was—well no matter—have patience, reader, and you shall be informed of all, and though you may e'en now smile—you are mistaken—you cannot conceive the facts.

CHAPTER XIX.

IMMEDIATELY Esther and Josey were engaged in restoring to consciousness the frenzied woman, who upon becoming apparently sensible would again relapse, and thus it continued for several hours. In the meantime Vivian and Alvardo were in close communion in an adjoining apartment, during which he was informed of every particular respecting his birth,—the shipwreck, the father (Gillespie) and Esther—how saved—why she had been adopted by Madame De Vries, and in fact every detail was listened to by Vivian with scarce an interrogatory, cross question or response. Finally he said, "You have known this terrible secret for some time, and have been a daily witness to the attentions bestowed upon and received by my sister, yet allowed such attention, a state of feelings unnatural and impossible to have occurred, had either of us known we were from the same parents,—to be candid sir—I think I see before me the *real truth* of your whole course, there is a gleam of lightning that has but just flashed and Oh God! Oh God of Israel, thou whom I have been taught to worship from my earliest infancy, grant me wisdom to contrive, and strength to unite in unravelling the secrets of this villain's heart," and—

Alvardo sprang like a tiger upon him, but the lightning flashed in his face, the thunder roared, the house shook like an aspen-leaf, and he let go his hold, and falling upon his knees, called Heaven to witness he had told nought but the truth. Vivian lost control over himself, for seizing him by the shoulders, he held him as a lion would a lamb, and dictated an oath so terrible, invoking a penalty so great, if his words were *not* the truth, that we shudder at its bare recollection; releasing his hold, he calmly remarked, "Now, sir, you had better leave this scene to its own gradual composure, you can not be wanted here, may heaven forgive you, and strengthen us all to bear the morrow, for now 'tis but a dream, the reality of which I cannot, dare not believe." Alvardo left, and Vivian prayed long and earnestly, and by volition of circumstance his hand soon held the *Bible*, Oh how! that spirit then invoked the aid of the Father of us all to strengthen the lamb,—to imbue the idol of his heart with fortitude, to guard her *mind*, and protect its feverish brain. Here we should leave him, for he is beseeching his Maker in a strain too pure and holy to be the theme of a story. ***

'Twas midnight, and Madame De Vries had told *all* to Esther. Poor girl, weak and frail—formed of clay as we all are in this world—the shock was terrible, but there was an inspiration that kept her up, 'twas—Hope-blind, deluding hope; yet well it was, perhaps, that she would not thus soon place confidence in Alvardo's recital; besides she felt, now was the moment to prove to her adopted parents her filial devotion and love. "Mother! Mother!" said she, "if I can only see you restored, I shall yet live to be happy, Esther's heart may be bruised for ever, but it will not break—No! no! my adored Mother, 'twill not perish—its vital chords shall not snap—the eternal Future is life—but this world—these fleeting days of happiness, they would pass quickly, whether my wishes and hopes were realized or not—but Mother! Mother! speak—speak to thy child—Oh God! oh God! I have no mother now," but she was mistaken, the spirit of Madame De Vries had not, as she supposed, winged its flight to Eternity.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A WARM ADVOCATE OF EARLY MARRIAGES.—Dr. Bellows, the distinguished Unitarian preacher in New York, is urging the young people to make their final choice and get spliced without delay. In his last lecture before the Lowell (Mass.) Institute, he strongly recommended early marriages as a cure for the moral depravity which stalks abroad in large cities without fear or shame. The great cause of the falling off of marriages within the last few years he attributes to the extravagant tastes and expensive habits of modern misses which deter young men of small means from venturing upon matrimony. We agree with the Reverend Dr. There is certainly no charm to keep young men from the manifold temptations of cities like a cheerful, smiling home, where the wife can learn to accommodate her tastes to his means.

Joan of Arc.

[CONCLUDED FROM NO. 18.]

In order to terrify her into submission, a scaffold was erected in the cemetery of St. Ouen, behind the church of the same name. Joan was placed upon it in the midst of *huissiers* and tortures, a preacher, and an executioner in his cart below her. Opposite, on another scaffolding, sat Cardinal Winchester and the bishops, with the assessors and scribes. The preacher, who was to exhort and urge her to submission, overdid the matter by exclaiming violently against Charles VII, calling him a heretic in accepting Joan for a leader. This roused the indignation of the brave girl who in spite of threatened terrors, had the nobleness to defend the king who had deserted her. "On my faith, sir, I undertake to tell you and to swear on pain of my life, that he is the noblest Christian of all Christians, the sincerest lover of the faith of the Church, and not what you call him," exclaimed she boldly. "Silence her," cried out the bishop, who began to read the sentence of condemnation. "Abjure or be burnt," reached her ears. Those about and below her, entreated her to save herself by acknowledging the power of the pope. "We pity you, Joan," urged the people who crowded about the scaffold. Overcome at last with fear and entreaties she consented to abjure, on condition she should be delivered from the power of the English and be placed in the hands of the church.

"What is to be done next?" respectfully asked Carichon, the bishop, turning to Cardinal Winchester. "Admit her to do penance," answered the wily Englishman, which penance was to pass the rest of her days in imprisonment, "on the bread of grief and the water of anguish." "Take her back whence you brought her," continued the bishop, while Joan, dumb with surprise and despair, could scarcely move. The poor girl had thought at least she was to be spared chains and the hateful dungeon. Even to this respite the English were so enraged that they pelted the bishop with stones, and the priests and doctors could escape only by promising they should soon have her again.

She was led away to her prison-house and chained to a beam; but this did not satisfy the English, who attributed the continued success of the French arms to her sorcery, exerted even within the walls of a prison. The guards were ordered to hang her armor within reach, hoping she would be tempted to resume the dress, and thus break the conditions she had signed. The result was what they wished, and, as soon as the news reached the cardinal, he gladly exclaimed, "She is caught!" The inquisitor and others were deputed to visit and question her. She bravely faced them and told them she had resumed that dress "because it was fitter for her so long as she was guarded by men." "Put me in a seemly prison and I will be good and do whatever the church shall wish," said she.

The next day it was told her she must die. She wept pitifully, tearing her hair and mourning that she was to endure the frightful torture of being burned. After the first burst of grief, she confessed and asked to receive the sacrament, which was granted her, with the inconsistency of condemning her as a heretic and at the same time granting her all the ordinances of the church.

The following morning she was dressed in a female attire, placed on a cart, accompanied by priests, and surrounded by a guard of eight hundred Englishmen, armed with sword and lance, who conveyed her to the old market-place. She wept as they went along, crying out, "O Rouen, Rouen! must I then die here?"

Three scaffolds were erected, one upon which a throne was placed for the Cardinal Winchester and the prelates, the other for the judges and preacher, and the third built high and filled underneath with fagots, was for the harmless victim. The ceremony began with a sermon, preached by one of the doctors of the university of Paris. This was followed by exhortations from the bishops to recant all she had said concerning her angels, but though she was bitterly disappointed that none had come to rescue her, and her confi-

dence in the voices thus sorely tried, because they failed to deliver her, still she affirmed the truth of her assertions and persisted in rejecting the pope and his minions. "Though you should tear off my limbs and pluck my soul from my body, I would say nothing else," she cried. She knelt upon the platform, invoked God, the virgin, St. Michael, and St. Catharine, then turned to those who had accused her, forgave them their injuries, and besought their pardon, asking them to pray for her. She entreated the priests each to say a mass for her soul. Her manner, voice, and look were so full of grief, and her appeals so touching that, with contagious sympathy, every beholder wept—even the cruel cardinal. Vexed at betraying such weakness, the judges dried their eyes, and crushing the momentary feeling of kindness for the lovely and friendless girl, proceeded to read her condemnation in a stern voice.

The fagots were kindled, and as they crackled and burned beneath the platform, she cried out for a crucifix. An Englishman gave her one he had hastily carved out of a stick, but she entreated them to bring one from the neighboring church, which, after some hesitation, was obtained and held up before her. At last, overcome with terror, and suffocated with the smoke and flames that curled about her delicate form, she expired with prayers on her lips. The multitude wept at her sufferings, and silently dispersed, full of consternation at the deed. Even the executioner hastened to relieve his terror by confession.

Thus perished a fair and innocent girl who had committed no crime but that of seeking to rescue her nation from the grasp of a hated enemy. Pure, gentle, and heroic, imbued with the superstition of the times, gifted with a vivid, intense imagination that had become morbid through her early habits of lonely communion, it was not wonderful that she should imagine she conversed with spirits, in an age when every one consulted unseen spirits and fairies to some extent; she was educated from the cradle in the belief of visions of saints and angels, assurances of which fell daily upon her ear in tales and legends from her mother's lips. The French have been experimenting in boring for water—artesian wells—in some of the oases, and their efforts have been crowned with success.

The *Moniteur Algerien* gives an interesting account of the newly-bored wells in the province of Constantine. The first well was made in the oasis near Tamerda by a detachment of soldiers, operations having been commenced in May 1856. In two months they reached a supply of water which boiled up and discharged 1,064 wine gallons per minute. The joy of the Arabic natives was unbounded at the news, which spread with unexampled rapidity, and they came from a great distance to witness the miracle. The *marabouts* or priests held a solemn service, and gave it the name of "the well of peace." They thanked the soldiers in the presence of the people, gave them a banquet, and escorted them in procession to the frontier of the oasis.

Her success, was simply that of a warrior who inspired his troops with his own courage and confidence of victory, and rushes to battle with an impetuosity that sometimes supplies a lack of skill. She took advantage of the superstition of those she led as well as those she opposed. She embodied their ideal of an angel in mortal form, by the purity of her beauty, manner, and words which was manifested even in her equipments, and thus they followed her with a unity and enthusiasm that gave strength to a party that previously owed its weakness to an indolent and despairing prince, and to the divisions and feuds among the leading nobility.

Through all the deference and honors paid her, she never lost the child-like sweetness and simplicity that were singularly united in her character with good sense, shrewdness, and woman's subtlety.

Charles VII, who owed his crown and kingdom to her heroic exertions, acknowledged the debt by causing a monument to be erected to her memory in Paris so soon as his power was established. The inhabitants of Rouen testified their admiration of her and their disapprobation of the unjust sentence, by erecting a statue that still stands in the market-place of the old city.

The house in which she was born was afterwards repaired on the original plan by the king's orders, and still remains in Dom-Remy. It stands near the church and is easily discovered by a Gothic door that supports three scutcheons adorned with the *fleur-de-lys*, and a statue, in which she is represented in full armor. It became national property during the reign of Louis XVIII, who granted the village twelve thousand francs to build a monument to the memory of Joan, eight thousand for the education of young girls in

Don-Remy and the neighboring hamlets, and another eight thousand as a support for a sister of charity to teach the school." A fine painting, the gift of the king, decorates the principal room of the house.

In the market-place, which is surrounded by poplar trees, and watered by a fountain, is placed a statue of the Maid. On the monument is the simple inscription:

"To the memory of Joan of Arc."

Artesian Wells in the Desert.

"I will open on naked mountain peaks rivers, and in the midst of valleys fountains: I will change the wilderness into a pool of water, and the parched land into spring-heads." *Isaiah xxxxi: 17.*

These words of the prophet are literally fulfilled in our age of inventions. The wilderness is turned into a pool of water, and spring-heads are opened in the parched land. Striking is in our text the term *mo-tza-ah* "forth-drawers" of water.

If any age is worthy of being called an age of miracles, it certainly is the nineteenth century. We, on another occasion, stated that our age has known to provide means of securing plenteous supply of water even in the wilderness, by boring artesian wells. The following article on this subject we take from the *Asmonean*:

"The great desert of Sahara, the terror of travelers, is apparently destined, under modern science, to become inhabited in many parts, and to yield food, not only for the traveler, but the dwellers in many pastoral villages. The French have been experimenting in boring for water—artesian wells—in some of the oases, and their efforts have been crowned with success.

The *Moniteur Algerien* gives an interesting account of the newly-bored wells in the province of Constantine. The first well was made in the oasis near Tamerda by a detachment of soldiers, operations having been commenced in May 1856. In two months they reached a supply of water which boiled up and discharged 1,064 wine gallons per minute. The joy of the Arabic natives was unbounded at the news, which spread with unexampled rapidity, and they came from a great distance to witness the miracle. The *marabouts* or priests held a solemn service, and gave it the name of "the well of peace." They thanked the soldiers in the presence of the people, gave them a banquet, and escorted them in procession to the frontier of the oasis.

In another oasis—that of Sidi-Nached—which had been completely ruined by a drought a well was also bored; and when the soldiers announced the rising of the waters, the natives rushed to it in crowds; plunged into the stream, and mothers bathed their children in it, to obtain a blessing. It has been called "the well of gratitude," and delivers about 1,142 gallons per minute. In another oasis a well has also been bored, which delivers about 170 gallons per minute; and here some of the tribes commenced at once to plant date-palm trees, and give up their former nomadic life.

In all likelihood these artesian wells will work a social revolution in the manners of the roving children of the desert. Instead of wandering from place to place—oasis to oasis—in search of pasture for their flocks and herds, as their ancestors before them had done for centuries, they will cluster around these fertilizing springs in well-built oots, and exchange the hunter's spear for the plow of the farmer, and thus take steps towards civilization."

OBSERVATION.—The habit of observation is one of the most valuable in life; its worth can never be too highly estimated, and it is one that can easily be cultivated. Never do anything without observing that all you do is correct. Do not ever take a walk without having your eyes and ears open, and always try and remember what you see and hear. By this means you will acquire more knowledge than can ever be learned from books, as you will find the information in exactly the form you are capable of receiving it. Read books and newspapers, but above all acquire observing habits, for they will be always with you and ever ready to store your mind with the truths of nature.

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N. B. Orders from the Country, accom-
panied by Remittances, will be promptly dis-
patched, and the Goods put at low prices.

ml3-tf

A. C. DIETZ & CO.
132, Washington Street,

C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L
MANUFACTURERS

Importers and Dealers in

ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID, AND

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chim-
neys and Wicks.

All articles in our line we will sell at
the lowest market prices. au 7

PAINTS,
Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,
BRUSHES, &c. &c.

We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest

stock in the City, and sell at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY

86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89

Oregon Street.

Private Boarding.

122 Commercial Street.

The undersigned is prepared to accommodate her
friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes,

by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her

Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.

mar19-tf

MRS. STODOLE.

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

M'KEE & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

and in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

S. H. MEEKER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines and Liquors,

No. 59 Front Street.

AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.

FINE OLD BRANDY

WINE and GIN (in Bond)

M. SUTAINE & CO'S CHAMPAGNE

OLD CIDER BRANDY

feb11-3m

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered. feb26-3m

JOSEPH KIRNAN,

Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon o

NICKERSON & LOVETT,

Cor. Merchant and Montgomery st.

HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alter-
ations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his

friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his

Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the

Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House

that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and

the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those

who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no as-
surance will be required. To all others, he simply says—

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELFES,

ly 31-tf

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,

feb6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.

feb 12-3&V3m

KOSHER MEAT.

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont

In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his

assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest

punctuality. feb27

Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef,
Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with

promptness. Mr. Isaac Goldsmith is employed as

SHOCHET. ap163m

D. WOLF,

Second-street, between Minnie and Mission,

Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those

who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.

Keeps constantly on hand—

GOOSE FAT.

LEOPOLD ENGLANDER, 92 California street, has im-
ported direct from Germany an excellent quality

GOOSE FAT, which he sells at the moderate price of \$1 per

pound.

Families and dealers in the city and country will be

served with this favorite commodity on the shortest

notice. jan22-1f

S. LEVI,

No. 5 Washington Market, San Francisco, keeps con-
stantly on hand the kinds of

Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.,

At the Lowest Rates.

All Marketing sent to any part of the city free of charge

and at the shortest notice.

N. B. Mr. Goldsmith is the *Shochet*. feb12-G&V4m

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1858, (5618.)

AGENCIES.

Mr. Bernhard Simon, of Portland, is our Agent for Oregon Territory, and is hereby authorized to receive payments and transact all business pertaining thereto. We have to thank Mr. Goetz—heretofore our Agent—for the attention and promptness evinced for our interests, and regret that his recent business arrangements are such that he has been compelled to desire the appointing of another.

Mr. Isaac E. Hackenberg, of Cincinnati, is our authorized Agent for the States of Ohio and Kentucky.

Mr. John L. Woolf, of St. Louis, is our authorized Agent for the State of Missouri.

Mr. Hoffman, of Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for Maryland.

Mr. Moses Mitchell, of Philadelphia, is authorized to act as our Agent for Pennsylvania.

J. ECKMAN & CO.

The Jews of Persia.

Again the groans of suffering Israel reach our ears from Elam; Persia, the land of Cyrus, of Esther and Mordecai—the country of the Tanaim and Emoraim, is now dyed with the gore of Israel's sons and Judah's daughters. The persecuted call for help, and we hope it will be afforded them. The only way in which Persia is accessible to us, is England, and there nothing will be spared to yield a speedy help. We refer to the items which we copy from the Asmonean and the London Chronicle. Dismal as appearances are, all may tend to good in a country where ignorance and superstition have reigned for centuries, the people instead of reason allow passion to govern and the smallest spark kindles into a blazing fire, yet we hope that, in this case as in many similar ones, Providence may convert this fear of persecution into one of purification.

We gladly would have given our readers a condensed sketch of modern history of the Jews of Persia, but the want of commerce and communication with that country is the cause of the meager accounts that reach us. Persia was once the seat of the Jewish *Resh Galutha*, "Head of Captivity," an office that was surrounded with princely splendor, and which, for secular interests, enjoyed the protection of the civil power. It also for centuries was the seat of Jewish learning, it was in Persia where the Emoraim and Gaonim were taught. But in later ages the Jews of Persia sunk into gross ignorance and all the attendant concomitants.

We know nothing against their moral character, but from Azulai whom we quote after Zunz (*Gottesdienstliche Vorträge*, p. 475) we learn that they, like all Asiatics, were strict adherers to pharisaic ceremonies, while the darkest ignorance reigned among them. The quotation reads: "Gradually the (knowledge of the) Torah (Hebrew Lore) diminished, so that now in the cities of Persia, they neither know to read their (Hebrew) prayers, nor do they know them by heart. [In the East, all that numbers of Mahometans know of their Koran and their prayers, is by heart; as was the case till this century with the greater number of Christians in Europe. They could neither read nor write, and all that they knew was what they had learned to recite by rote. With the European Jews the case was quite different; they, at all events, could read, and they mostly knew to translate the Hebrew, if they did not know the language of the country.] Most of them only know the *Ashrai* (the 145th Psalm) and the *She-mah* (Hear O Israel the Lord our God, the Lord is One) and no more."

As to their public worship at the synagogue, the same author continues: "They bathe (as is the custom among their neighbors, the Mahometans) before their

worship, enter the synagogue with reverence, keep silence till (the reader recites the) *Ashrai*, which they all say loud till the end (of the Psalm.) Of the *Shemah* they only know the two first verses, the one quoted and the second, "Blessed be the name of thy glorious kingdom for ever and ever," and no more, as I was informed from reliable authority." "From a less reliable authority," continues Zunz, "we learn there live about a hundred well instructed families at Selmas.*

To this we add the brief notice of Milman:

"In Persia, they have deeply partaken of the desolation which has fallen on the fair provinces of that land; their numbers were variously stated to Mr. Woolf at 2,974 and 3,590 families. Their chief communities are at Shiraz and Ispahan, Kashaan and Yazd. They are subject to the heaviest exactions, and to the capricious despotism of the governors. 'I have travelled far,' said a Jew to Mr. Woolf, 'the Jews are everywhere princes, in comparison with those in the land of Persia. Heavy is our captivity, heavy is our burden, heavy is our slavery; anxiously we wait for redemption.'

Lamentable as the present state of these sufferers is, and as there is no doubt of an early rescue from Europe, this persecution may be the very means of elevating them religiously and politically, for such is the dispensation of Providence with Israel from the earliest period: deepest darkness always preceded the dawn of broad day. And we hope soon to be able to bring some more favorable news of these our distant degraded brethren.

Persecution of Jews in Persia.

A shriek of woe has reached us from our brethren in the East—loud, bitter, heart-rending; appealing to our sympathies almost as strongly as the wail from Damascus in 1840. By letters addressed to Sir Moses Montefiore, dated Teheran, 31st December 1857, covering transcript of a letter from the Hebrews of Herat to the Congregation at Teheran, and dated May 12th, 1857. We learn that the cruel and corrupt Persian government, without any provocation whatever, has broken up the flourishing Jewish Congregation at Herat, has dragged a great number of families from their peaceful homes, and subjected them to such hardship and ill-treatment that some 300 or 400 individuals have miserably perished. From the survivors a ransom of 15,000 tomauns (\$37,500) is exacted, under the threat that unless paid, they will be sold into slavery.

On the receipt of this painful intelligence in London, the British Jews, through their Board of Deputies, acted promptly, energetically and becomingly. They at once addressed themselves to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lord Malmesbury, calling upon him to extend the shield of British protection over these guiltless victims of Persian tyranny and cupidity. To the honor of the Tory administration be it recorded that the Earl of Malmesbury's reply to the Board of Deputies was every way satisfactory. Even before their appeal had reached him, and as soon as he heard of the outrages committed, he had at once instructed the English Minister at Teheran to do the needful that these injured Hebrews might be re-instated in their homes at Herat.

This is as it should be, and will doubtless produce the desired effect. But while our brethren in London are thus laudably active, ought we, Jews of the United States, to remain inert? Should not we, the most free, and if properly organized, the most influential body of Jews, raise our voice potential, and prove to the world that we can accomplish something more effectual than what was done to amend the Swiss treaty, which, by-the-by, remains in *status quo*. Alas! we ought to be strong, and we are weak—we ought to have

* Selmas is the province of Ajerbijan or Adjerbijan, the country of fire, lying between upper Armenia and the Caspian Sea. The province derives its name from being the sacred country of the followers of Zoroaster, or the worshippers of fire.

great influence, and we have next to none—we ought to be united, and we are like a rope of sand. So long as we allow our measures for the general good to remain desultory, spasmodic attempts, or, what is worse, self-seeking notoriety—hunting jobs, undertaken by a few unauthorized individuals, we shall be found, as we actually are, all powerless. Union, organization, recognized authority, give weight to any remonstrance of our brethren in London. The like causes will produce the like effects here.

We append the following extracts from the letters received from Persia:

EXTRACT NUMBER I.

The interest which I know you take in everything connected with the Jews in the East, must plead my excuse for troubling you with the present note. It is to enlist your charitable sympathy on behalf of many Jewish families which were forcibly removed last summer from Herat by the Persian government, and who have ever since been unjustly detained at Medshed, exposed to such trials, cruel treatment and hardships, that between 300 and 400 have died therefrom. The Persian government demand a ransom from them of the sum of 15,000 tomauns—£7,500. By selling and sacrificing every article they possessed about half the sum has been paid; still they are detained, from the impossibility of raising the remaining half. You may understand to what extremities the poor people have been reduced, when I tell you that they have even sold their religious books, which have been recently hawked about Teheran for waste paper.

EXTRACT NUMBER II.

Since the day we came to Rabat Baba (Medshed) the most frightful accusations have been brought against us. We have been turned out from the houses and located in a most filthy place, where we exist on scanty portions of bread and water. Most tyrannical vociferations are constantly uttered against us, and often they are accompanied with severe blows. Some of us try to secure the existence of our miserable lives by the work of water-carriers, for a payment similar to the lowest wages of common servants; but even this we are only permitted to do under the most unheard-of persecutions. We have no rest to walk in the streets—our persecutors surround us in all directions. We have been forced to pay large sums, although we committed no wrong whatever, and all that we possessed was taken away from us. All the Congregations in our district have given up all their property to save us, but now they can render us no help any more. We shall be sold for slaves, together with our families, young and old, or we shall be slaughtered one after the other like cattle. Our sufferings are fearful, for all our supplications to our oppressors are in vain—we have no more to give away, and are, moreover, in a state of famine and distress. We implore you, brethren, neither to rest nor to be silent, but send petitions to our king—send petitions to all the monarchs to intercede on our behalf so that we may be speedily relieved from our unfortunate situation. We are all the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob—Israel is particularly distinguished among the nations by the sympathy which they evince with the sufferer. Oh! we implore you, go and rouse the heart of the king. Have mercy and compassion, lest, as I said before, we shall all be sold for slaves, or slaughtered like cattle.

The Sunday Law.

We extract from the communication of the Honorable T. H. Anderson to the *Napa Reporter* of May 15th, the following which we allow to speak for itself. However, we feel obliged to accompany the article with some notes, not with a view to weaken the position in favor of the moral benefit of the day, as merely to show the total want of scriptural basis on which the gentleman wishes to *rest* it, as also to correct some other misconceptions:—

Although I was not in Sacramento City when the Sunday Law was passed, yet had I been in my seat, I would have recorded my vote in its favor. And as

your paper has defined its position to the people very positively against the law, or any law upon the subject, perhaps it is not amiss in me as a member of the last Legislature, to give an account of myself, and also let the people hear the other side of the question.

I judge from the tone of your editorials upon the sabbath, substantiated by a column from the *San Francisco Spirit of the Times*, that mankind are not morally bound to observe the first day of the week, but that, if there is any day which we are bound to keep holy, it is Saturday, the Jewish sabbath, there being an express command to this end in regard to the latter, not to the former. Now this brings us on to theological grounds, and we must turn and examine the matter, in the light of the Bible record, to see in a word, if the acts and writings of the disciples of Christ are not entitled to as much credence as the books that Moses wrote, and whether or not the "Son of man is not Lord also of the sabbath," with authority to change it from Saturday to Sunday without the aid of Constantine or any other mortal man—or even the act of the California Legislature. "In the beginning God spake and it was done, he commanded and it stood still forever." In six days the world was made and all things in it—and the seventh was sanctified as a day of rest, and commanded it to be kept holy. The Bible is a unit—the Savior himself, the lord of the sabbath, was promised from the fall of man.

"Twas great to speak a word from nought,
Twas greatest to redeem."

He came to earth and done his great work of redemption. He created a joyful eternity for his followers—His work was spiritual, for the undying mind, not physical or pertaining to matter, hence it was greater than the original creation of matter, and in this we see the great fitness of changing the rest day from Saturday to Sunday, thus celebrating the second completion of the great work of Deity in behalf of man. On Sunday Christ came up from the grave and went to heaven—to rest—thus by example instituting the day a sabbath, the word signifying rest. I now beg leave to quote from the writings of one of the ablest scholars and Biblical students of the present day. His words are plain and verified by the New Testament. "That this change was made, and made for the reasons above stated, is evident from the fact that immediately after the resurrection, the first day of the week was kept as a sabbath, and all Christians from that time onward, met on that day for divine

* Supposing he had the power—nay, arguing *ad hominem*, will say he positively, as "Lord of the Sabbath, had full power to change it. This admission would only prove that neither Jesus nor the Apostles wanted it changed—but abrogated, for they, in having the full power in their hands did not, nor is there one text where either Jesus or the Apostles did so change it—but the latter, the Apostles, abrogated it, calling the observance of days, "a shadow," *Colossians ii:16*; "a beggarly element," *Galatians iv:9*; and labor lost with those who observed one day above others, "Ye observe days (sabbaths), and moons (new moons), and times (holidays), and years (of release and jubilee); I am afraid of you lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain," *ib. verses 10, 11*. These texts, for the abrogation, we have shown, and we shall gladly give publication to the discovery one single text in Gospels, Acts, Epistles, or Revelations, where the observance or the change is recommended.—[Ed. Gleaner.]

† The seventh was sanctified, (though not at the creation.) This is positive.

‡ Fully assenting to the correctness of the views of the Member, as a beneficial institution, we regret that so good a moralist makes so deficient a theologian, or logician, as must appear from the tenor of these lines.

§ "On Sunday Christ came up from the grave, went to heaven—to rest—thus by example instituting the day a sabbath. By coming up from the grave and ascending, for the purpose of getting to rest, he gave an example for future generations to *rest*! We think to give his followers an example to rest on the first day, and to make it a sabbath, he ought to have "come up and ascended" before the

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service]. God spake through Moses and ordained the first sabbath—now through his Son and inspired apostles, living examples in word and deed, he changes the day—the mantle of the former day falling upon the latter with themes of greater praise and deeper meditation.

In one word, all those religious services pertaining to the original sabbath, so far as they were suitable to the Christian dispensation, were at once transferred to the first day of the week, and all that divine honor which God had formerly put upon the seventh day, he now transferred to the first; showing thereby in the most demonstrable manner that he had made the change, and that he had as truly sanctified and hallowed the first day, as formerly he had the seventh day. The old sabbath proclaimed a world created and the Israelite redeemed from degrading and cruel bondage. The new sabbath proclaims a world redeemed from under the curse of the law, man on salvable ground a second time—a new moral creation actually begun." Now Messrs. Editors, we relish the "Heaven born prerogative of independent thinking," as dearly as yourselves, or any other man, and when you tell us in your exercise of it, "That the sabbath is in no scriptural or true sense the sabbath, and that men are nowhere commanded to observe it as being holy," for one (and I am not alone in Napa county by hundreds,) I differ from you distinctly as an independent man, believing that there is a "common perversion of the language" and spirit of the New Testament; when the Lord's day is tript of peculiar moral and religious obligations. Christ took it upon himself to change another important Jewish ceremony original of divine appointment, when he went to eat the Passover, he changed it into the Sacrament of the Last Supper, deviating from the original usage in a remarkable manner. I will now come out of the field of theology where I found you and the *Times* pasturing on the tares, and urge a few words, of public policy as pointing to the necessity of a Sunday law.

Cicero told us ages ago that virtue kept the state. Virtue among the people is to government what the attraction of gravity is to the earth, keeping all things in their proper places. If disregarding it promoted virtue, our State ought to have run over with moral goodness long ere his. Indeed, what a host of private rights and judgments we give up in this matter of government. Can we dispense with the powers that be? The absence of law is the tyrant's glory and opportunity. We Americans have great respect for the Christian sabbath, and I will take the business men of the city of Sacramento for instance, and nine out of ten wish to shut up their business houses on that day. Nationally it is the day of our choice. There is an evident necessity for uniformity in our rest days, which is attainable only by the interference of government. There is no sabbath where every man has his own and keeps none, even the deer Jews, or whose Saturday-Sunday the *Reporter*, *Times*, &c., are so concerned, keep no sabbath at all. Who ever saw a Jew shop closed on Saturday? However, they manage to line the sidewalk on Sunday with their wares, and their *Paper at the Bay* says the day is a humbug, or words to that import, and doubtless concludes that Christ whom they crucified, is the greatest of humbugs.

Half of the insanity we find at the asylum at Stockton, comes from men pending their minds without any relaxation, upon business; we feel confident the Sunday law will afford this numerous class of citizens a healthful protection.

First day, the new sabbath, as the Elohim did before the seventh day. Rising from the grave and ascending to rest is far from teaching Christians to rest on this day.

They met early in the morning for worship, so that this devotion might not encroach on their labors of the day. See "The Christian Sabbath," and "A Word in Season," in *GLEANER* Vol. II, Nos. 13 and 14.

"The Lord's Day," *Enty Kvriaky hanera*, Rev. i:10, means no more the Sunday than does ha hamera Kuriou, 1 Thes. v:2.

We respectfully desire to state, as the editor, that it is not their pages, it is ours, and we entertain too high an opinion of the ob-

I do not like myself the probability that grog shops may not come under the term "and other business houses," but these sort of business men and those who most frequent them, did not ask for the Sunday law, but petitions by thousands came to us from the merchants, mechanics and the sober men of the country, proud of their professions, not fearing for the different callings "as if they had an immoral tendency," because first found in the breach. "By compulsion day of idleness is established for a large class of community," says the *Reporter*. We appreciate your sympathy for public morals at all times, however little we may respect the conclusions to which you arrive. I wait to see, and with me a majority of the press of the State, if the result is not the opposite entirely from your fears.

In conclusion I will remark that I am not in favor of forcing religious matters on the consciences or feelings of any portion of the world, but I am well satisfied that in all matters of public morals, health and convenience, legislation has its legitimate part. If one thousand people meet in a church to worship once a week, it is certainly just and right that the owner of a roaring factory across the street, be prevented from drowning the music of the organ or the voice of the preacher, and that drays, goods, wagons, auctioneers, should be kept as quiet as possible, lastly, I know of but one religion in the world that has ever done any good, and the Bible teaches it. Mormonism—Mohammedanism—Hindooism—show their enormities at a glance, and I have no sort of patience with the proposition that these dark sensual systems of human faith should be placed on the same platform with Christianity, with equal privileges and immunities.

T. H. ANDERSON.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.—The editor of the *Gleaner*, a paper ostensibly established in San Francisco as the organ of the Jewish inhabitants of California, argues with much ability against constituting the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath. He takes the ground that, in our day, the appropriation of a reasonable portion of the week, or intermediate days, as the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays, would physically afford more scope for improvement, and greater advantages for body and soul, than the present continuous observance of twenty-four hours; but he also contends that the observance of a Christian Sabbath has no foundation at all in either the so called Old or New Testaments; that it was a mere human regulation, against the directions of the Apostles. After arraying a host of authorities on the subject, which would be much more interesting to ecclesiastics than mere laymen, he concludes :

"We state that any Legislature that enacts a Christian Sabbath contravenes the apostolic principles and teachings; and we feel assured that the learned portion of the clergy will not conscientiously call the Sunday a Sabbath, though they may call it the 'Lord's Day.' "—[Sonora Herald.]

A CLERGYMAN BURIED ALIVE.—We, on more than one occasion, have pointed out the danger of early burials. The following from the Alta California of the 10th, may furnish another illustration of the fact: "A most distressing case took place in Erie county, Pa. last month. A Presbyterian minister, named Reed, was going to attend a meeting of the Presbytery. He stopped over night with another minister at a private house. Mr. Reed was taken with a fit in the night, and it was supposed he had died. The other minister being in a hurry to get to the meeting in season had him buried the next day. On his return from meeting he left word at Oxford that their minister was dead and buried. His friends went immediately to get his remains and bring them to Oxford, when, to their great sorrow, they discovered that he had been buried alive. The cover of the coffin was split, and his shroud was completely torn off and he turned nearly on his face. He was a bachelor, and a very worthy man. His dreadful death is much lamented.

service of the Sunday as a day of rest to consider it what the gentleman in the text erroneously calls it. We beg reference to what we have written on the subject.

THE PALATINATE.—Of the 387,334 inhabitants of the province, 14,882 are Jews. The province is divided into four districts, each of which is presided over by a chief rabbi. By the law of the country every Jew must join some congregation, the formation or dissolution of which depends upon the government. Latterly the peace of these congregations has been greatly disturbed by disputes between the four presiding rabbis and several members of their congregations. The origin of these disputes is this: There prevails in the various congregations different customs in the performance of divine service: the rabbis with the view of introducing uniformity throughout the whole province, without consulting the congregations, projected a new order of service, and having obtained for it the sanction of government, sent it to the respective congregations for adoption. Many of these are violently opposed to this new order, not so much because of the changes, as because they contest the right of the rabbis of making alterations without previous consultation with the congregations. It is supposed that the adoption of this new order of service will not be enforced.

WILNA.—The *Narrator* gives an account of the funeral of a private individual, Rabbi Salomon Ures, who died in his seventy-third year, which truly astonishes us. So beloved and respected was the deceased, by the whole community, for his piety, integrity, and benevolence, that on the day of his funeral every shop and every warehouse was closed. Ten thousand co-religionists accompanied his remains to their last resting-place. Not an eye remained dry, and nothing but sobbing was heard. It seemed as if every one had lost some dear relative. Not a policeman was to be seen, yet the greatest order prevailed.

VIENNA.—The newspapers have received an intimation not to discuss the prohibition of the minister of worship which interdicts Jews and Protestants from holding appointments in the new commercial school, towards the establishment of which these religionists so largely contributed.

WOMAN.—The female heart may be compared to a garden, which, when well cultivated, presents a continued succession of fruits and flowers to regale the soul and delight the eye; but, when neglected, produces a crop of the most noxious weeds—large and flourishing because their growth is in proportion to the warmth and richness of the soil from which they spring. Let the mind of the young and lovely female be stored with useful knowledge, and the influence of women, though undiminished in power, will be like the diamond of the desert, sparkling and pure, whether surrounded by the sands of desolation, forgotten and unknown, or pouring its refreshing streams through every avenue of the social and moral habit.

FRAZER RIVER.—The new goldfields, by last accounts, are more extensive and productive than those of California. Bradsha is stated to have sold provisions, at the junction of Frazer River, at the following prices: Flower \$50 per 100 lbs; Whiskey a \$5 per bottle; matches \$1 per box. The river is so high at present that there is no approaching the mines by it without great risk for life and property.

The new road cut through Whatcom to the mines obviates this difficulty. Potatoes are selling at \$2 1/2 per bushel at Puget Sound

FRAZER RIVER GOLD MINES.—We are in possession of correspondence from parties in whose integrity we have perfect faith, and therefore are convinced that not only the Territory abounds with the precious metal, but before the lapse of six months, fortunes will be made in Bellingham Bay town lots, and business in general—as well as mining. American enterprise has already developed itself.

FRUIT—in quantities unprecedented, are exposed for sale at the many stands, through all our streets. Strawberries at a bit a pound, cherries at two dollars, mangroves, oranges, fresh figs, &c., at something like "home" prices.

LATENESS OF DELIVERY.—Our city subscribers (since it is the first time) will no doubt make proper allowance for the delay in the issue of this morning's paper, when we inform them that such has occurred from no lack of management on our part.

TO OUR COMBUSTIBLES.—Do not make your opinion the measure for right and wrong. Do not kill for one sin. If you want to show your influence and power, show it by doing good; instead of using it to hurt, to spoil, to destroy, and to revenge. Use it to build, raise, construct, and to establish, for be aware, one villain can hurt the peaceful neighbor more, than ten good men can do him good. Why, instead of proving thyself a saying angel, do you show yourself a destroying devil?

TRUE IN A MEASURE.—"I have found," says Addison, "that the men who are really the most fond of ladies—who cherish for them the highest respect—are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of great assurance, whose tongues are lightly hung—who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment—are the favorites. A due respect for women leads to respectful action towards them, and respect is mistaken by them for neglect or want of love.

THE SEA SERPENT.—This monster, it appears, is now actually on a visit to our Ocean, as is attested by some of the passengers of the British bark *Bolivia*, which arrived yesterday from Valparaiso. They say there can be no doubt of the fact, and that his snakeship was at least 170 feet in length. He was seen on the 3d of May, near Douglas' Reef.

INSURE! INSURE!—The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company (Messrs. Johnson & Haven, agents) take risks upon buildings and stocks situated in the country towns, at moderate rates, upon [correct] diagrams, which by application (blanks) will be forwarded for such purpose.

MUSIC! MUSIC!—The latest and most select compositions received regularly by each steamer, by Kohler, Washington street. Have you examined those received on Saturday last? If not, you had better call early, or you will not be able to procure even a single copy.

THE INVITATION SOIREE of the Hebrew Literary Association, at Assembly Hall last evening (in honor of the new officers) passed off with much eclat—there were a great number of persons of both sexes present. The supper prepared by Mr. Steckler, gave general satisfaction.

BIG LUMP.—A lump of gold and flint, weighing 44 pounds—worth about \$4,000—was found at Forest Hill, and is now on exhibition at the Forest theatre, Sacramento.

IMPORTANCE OF WATER.—The Amador Sentinel estimates that nine-tenths of the annual yield of the mines is the direct result of water furnished by ditches.

SPIRITUAL DEATH.—Strange as it may sound, how many a man follows himself to his grave! He is no mourner—would he were, for then there might be still hope—but he is an assister at the grave of his own better hopes and holier desires, of all in which the true life of the soul consisted, which is all dead and buried, though he, a sad survivor of himself, still cumbers the world for a while.

SELF PRAISE.—The child takes a pleasure in blowing its trumpet. What is music to itself is discord to others; and yet it will persevere for hours. The man becomes often as great a nuisance when he allows his vanity to be incessantly pushing him before others to blow his own trumpet.

PRIDE.—A gong that is sounded too loudly only startles people. So, in sounding your praises, you cannot do it with too light a hand. If you sound them too thumpingly persons will only run away from you, or else put their fingers in their ears, to prevent their being bored with such empty noise.

GENIUS.—The doll speaks too frequently, ends badly. The possession of its gift is the cause of its destruction. To find out the secret of its inspiration it is picked to pieces. It is the fate of genius all over.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER
AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the
attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheetings; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Sheetings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths;
Fine Brown Sheetings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.

feb12.G4m

Opening of Spring Goods

SIMON & BOHM'S,
59 Sacramento-street.

LAWNS—Paraf, Javal Freres & Co.'s manufacture;
PRINTS, Jacquots—Dolitus Mieig & Co.'s manufacture;
Printed Linens and Linen Lawns, Brillantes, Organza;
Bareges, Calicoes, Chambrays, Prints, Ticking, Stripes;
Checks, Bleached Sheetings, Fine and Heavy Brown
Sheetings.
All of which we offer to the trade at the lowest market
prices.

feb26.G3m

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
Henry Breslauer, A. Morris.
may 1

M. ELGUTTER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

E. UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.
UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No. 84 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobber of
Foreign and Domestic Dry
Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 95 California-street.
feb5.G6m

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
an 2-G3m

K. LABATT. J. J. LABATT.
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 162 Sacramento-street, between Montgomery and
Kearny-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
feb12.G3m

DANAHER & SCHMIDT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,
119 Montgomery-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

P. H. DANAHER. TH. E. SCHMIDT.
jan 29.G&V3m

STOLZ & CRANER,
Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroidery, Trimmings and Hosiery,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
No. 147 Sacramento-street.

Call and judge as to prices. jan29.G, V2m

DRY GOODS.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.

Embroideries, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Edgings, Laces, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Hosiery, Gloves, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Furnishing Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Yankee Notions, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Millinery Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Ribbons, Flowers, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Dress Trimmings, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Perfumeries, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.
Bonnets, Flats, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.
Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

105 & 107 Sacramento-street. jan8.G&V3m

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.
No. 81 California St.,
One door from the Corner of Battery,
A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX, SAN FRANCISCO.

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, &c.
No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE
NOTIONS, &c.

No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of
FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and
Sell at the very Lowest Prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking

Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.

Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER.
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy
Goods, Yankee Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,
&c., &c.,
Battery-street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Office, in New York, No. 72 William-street, up stairs.
feb12.G4m

HAAS & ROSENFIELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing
Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust
Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 86 California-street, between Sansome and Battery.

Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's,
Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.

S. HAAS. J. ROSENFIELD.
feb26.G3m

CLOTHING, &c.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK
CLOTHING!
MANUFACTURED WITH ESPECIAL CARE AND
IN EVERY RESPECT SUITABLE
TO THIS MARKET.

Country Merchants will do well to examine our Spring
and Summer Stock.

S. MAYER & BROS.,
93 California-street.

H. W. STEIN,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in
Gentlemen's Clothing
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER,
Corner Clay and Montgomery-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of
Broadcloth's and Cassimeres.

PRASLOW & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FINE CLOTHING,
No. 92 California Street,

Receive by every steamer large assortments of every

description of Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing.

Prompt attention paid to all orders.

ap16.G3m

CLOTHING, &c.

J. FIGEL, SAN FRANCISCO. S. FIGEL, NEW YORK.
FIGEL & BROTHER

FURNISHING GOODS!

Gents and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Va-
lises, &c., &c. Direct from New York, by every steamer
and by clipper-ships, thus enabling us to dispose of the
same at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.

Call and judge for yourself, at

191 Clay st, near Kearny.

Our BRANCH STORE is in MARYSVILLE, Empire
Block, Second street, near D street, where our friends in
the interior can procure their supplies at San Francisco
prices.

jan29.G3m

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

For Men, for Boys, and for Children!

For all Mankind, including the

MILLION!

WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

118 Sacramento-street.

COATS, PANTS, VESTS.

UNDERRCLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.

HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS.

SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS, &c.

For sale at New York Auction Prices.

Call and judge for yourself.

ASHIM BROTHERS,

118 Sacramento-street.

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,

No. 170 Clay Street.

(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

A. MILATOVICH,
TAILOR & DRAPER,
Sacramento st, 2 doors below Kearny, South Side.

N. B. Those who favor me may depend upon neatness,
durability and despatch.

mar19.G3m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—

Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagás y Ca Havana.

109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.

No. 3 Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Bat-
tery-streets.

N. B. Those who favor us with orders may rely upon
our prompt execution of the same in strict compliance as
to the quality ordered.

feb12.G&V5m

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery

Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. feb12.G4m

Cigars and Tobacco

BY EVERY STEAMER.

FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-sts.

Orders promptly attended to.

feb12.G4m

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,

A. WASSERMANN & CO.,

No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento-street, up-stairs.
IMPORTERS OF German and French

DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS

GENUINE AND IMITATION

MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC.

feb13.G3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in

HAVA A AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND

SMOKING TOBACCO.

CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.

97 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,

SAN FRANCISCO.

feb19.G6m

E. Rosenfeld, 69 First Avenue, N. Y.

J. Rosenfeld, San Francisco, Cal.

feb26.G4m

E. & J. ROSENFIELD,
Importers and Dealers in

Cigars Tobacco, &c., &c.

57 Sacramento-street.

feb26.G4m

LATEST BRANDS,

JUST RECEIVED,

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

Tried Recommended and Found to be the "Ne Plus Ultra."

Kozminsky

Patten's Exchange Sansom

mar19.G3m

THOMAS YOUNG,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,

Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.

No. 165 Clay street, (above Montgomery street.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

mar12.G3m

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital and Surplus Fund, \$2,000,000.

Special Fund, (invested in this country
to meet losses.)

Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.

Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.

Directors in London.

SIR JOHN MUGGROVE, Bart., Chairman.

BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

D. N. BARNEY, PRESIDENT.
T. M. JAMES, TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,
IN ALL THE CITIES OF THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
LONDON;
ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.
ADVANCE ON GOLD DUST CONSIGNMENT FOR ASSAY, AND RECEIVE
DEPOSITS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.

EXPRESS
FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS:
SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,

ARE UNDER OUR OWN OPEN POLICIES, HELD WITH THE BEST
ENGLISH COMPANIES, VIZ.:—
INDEMNITY MUTUAL MARINE;
MARINE INSURANCE;
ROYAL EXCHANGE INSURANCE; AND
LONDON ASSURANCE.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS
ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, AND,
THROUGH THE "AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY," TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE. EXECUTE COM-
MISSIONS, MAKE COLLECTIONS AND PURCHASES, AND ATTEND
TO ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,
CHARGE OF EXPERIENCED AND FAITHFUL MESSENGERS, TO ALL
TOWNS AND MINING CAMPS IN CALIFORNIA.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES
OREGON AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS ON THE NORTHERN
COAST, PORT TOWNSEND AND OLYMPIA.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS
TO SAN DIEGO AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS ON THE SOUTHERN
COAST, AND BY EVERY VESSEL FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

FOR THE BETTER SECURITY OF OURSELVES AND THE
PUBLIC, AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES,
ARE FURNISHED WITH "APPOINTMENTS" OR COMMISSIONS,
SPECIFYING THEIR POWERS AS OUR AGENTS. SUCH "AP-
POINTMENTS" THEY ARE REQUIRED TO KEEP EXPOSED TO THE
VIEW IN THEIR PLACES OF BUSINESS.

LOUIS MCLANE,
GENERAL AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA.

S. W. BELL, SAMUEL KNIGHT, SUPERINTENDENTS.

feb26-6m

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
NO. 104 MONTGOMERY STREET,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA
STREETS, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS
ANALYZED.

BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO THEIR CARE WILL BE DESPATCHED
WITH PROMPTITUDE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND
BULLION DEALERS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, HAVE RECEIVED
LARGE AMOUNTS OF GOLD BARS BEARING THE STAMP OF "KEL-
LOG & HUMBERT" AND "KELLOG & HUMBERT" OF SAN
FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AND CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND THEIR STAMP
CORRECTNESS, HAVING TESTED THEIR ASSAYS THOROUGHLY,
BOTH IN THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MINTS.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
R. H. VANCE:
BY THE SUPERIORITY OF HIS DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBRO-
TYPE, RECEIVED

THE FIRST PREMIUM
WARDED BY THE STATE FAIR OF 1855, BEING THE
THIRD TIME

RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS,
CORNERS OF SACRAMENTO AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

TO THOSE WHO WISH SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL, WE
PURCHASED THE PATENT RIGHT FOR CUTTING

AMBROTYPE
THIS STATE, AND IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE THEM IN A STYLIC
EQUALLED IN THE UNITED STATES, OF ANY SIZE, FROM THE
SMALLEST MINIATURE TO LIFE-SIZE.

I HEREBY DENOUNCE ALL PICTURES TAKEN ON GLASS, IN THIS
STATE, AND CALLED AMBROTYPE, AS "BOGUS," AND
UPON THE PUBLIC, BEING A MISERABLE IMITATION OF THE
TRUE ARTICLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
WE ARE NOW EXECUTING THE FINEST PHOTOGRAPHS,
BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED, EVER TAKEN IN THE STATE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, &c., &c.,
TAKEN AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PICTURE, GO TO VANCE'S CORNER OF
SACRAMENTO AND MONTGOMERY STREETS. feb20-8m

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND DUPONT STREETS,

PRICES TO SUIT.

M. HENRY BUSHBACH, SINCE HIS SEVERAL YEARS RESI-
DENCE ON THIS CITY, GAINED AND SECURED THE CUSTOM AND
CONFIDENCE OF NOT ONLY HIS COUNTRYMEN, THE GERMAN POR-
TION OF OUR INHABITANTS, BUT OF THE PUBLIC AT LARGE, BY HIS
ABILITY AND SKILL IN RENDERING THE MOST STRIKING LIKENESSES
IN A DIFFERENT STYLIC AND SIZE.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
WE ARE NOW EXECUTING THE FINEST PHOTOGRAPHS,
BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED, EVER TAKEN IN THE STATE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, &c., &c.,
TAKEN AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PICTURE, GO TO VANCE'S CORNER OF
SACRAMENTO AND MONTGOMERY STREETS. feb20-8m

THE OLD ESTABLISHED PAWNBROKER.

\$25,000 TO LOAN.

H. MYERS,
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, NO. 182 KEARNY-STREET,
ADJOINING THE VERANDAH.

TAKES THIS METHOD TO INFORM HIS VARIOUS CUSTOMERS THAT
HE IS NOW PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
MERCANDISE, INCLUDING FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND ALL KINDS OF
INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

HAS CONSISTENTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE, FORFEITED PLEDGES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, SUCH AS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DI-
AMONDS AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS, PISTOLS, CLOTHING, INSTRU-
MENTS, ETC.

feb26-6m

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63
California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3

T. J. L. SMILEY, GEO. W. SMILEY.
SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome
streets.

SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story
salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS,
AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
SATURDAYS, BLANKETS
ap3

E. W. EDDY.
NEWHALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento
and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

REGULAR SALES BY CATALOGUE,
OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-
LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A.M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick
Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome
streets, will continue the Auction and Commission
Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS &
CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended
to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
R. D. W. DAVIS.

JONES & BENDIXEN,
Auctioneers,
Sales Room—Fire-Proof Buildings, Nos. 61 and 63 California
street—Sale Days, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Consignments of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines,
Cigars and General Merchandise received and promptly
attended to.

Messrs. J. & B., while gratefully acknowledging the
favors heretofore extended to them, expect, from their
experience and attention to their business, to deserve an
increased continuance of patronage from their friends and
the public for the future.

feb26-6m

DE RO & ELDRIDGE,
Wholesale Grocery and Merchandise
Auction House,
Nos. 43 and 45 California Street,
Sale Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Consignors may depend upon proper attention being
bestowed to their interests, and sales rendered promptly.

feb26-6m

M. MORITZ & CO.,
Importer and Dealer in Stoves,

183 CLAY STREET.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON
WARES, &c., &c.,
148 Clay Street, San Francisco.

N. B. All kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
feb26-6m

JAMES HAYES,
MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER
IN

MARBLE
Grave Stones.

MARBLE MONUMENT.
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision,
and neatness. All work done in the
best manner, at the lowest prices.

HELEN WINGATE.
[Successor to Wingate and Massey.]

UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER,
No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps
constant on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rose-
wood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.

Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies or shi-
ment to the Atlantic States.

N. B.—Charges moderate. HELEN WINGATE,
161 Sacramento street, south side.

feb26-6m

JEWELRY.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
WATCHES,
AND

GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
171 Washington-street, up-stairs, between Montgomery
and Kearny-streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Country orders promptly attended to, and general com-
missions executed.

N. B. No business connect with Isaac S. Josephi.
jan29-G&V3m

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS,

Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,
177, WASHINGTON STREET,
San Francisco.

feb26-6m

JEWELRY.

H. M. LEWIS,
WATCH MAKER
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY,
will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere,
as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house
in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received several Large Invoices of Jewelry, com-
prising some of the finest sets in California.

Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

M. M. LEWIS,
Pioneer
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,
No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of
every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the
best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND
WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order,
by skillful workmen.

No connection with any other house.

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between
Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE
Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the interior desirous of purchasing
articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accom-
panied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on
their being of the best quality, and selected with care;
and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as
satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had
been selected under their own supervision.

feb26-6m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,
WATCH MAKERS,
AND

JEWELERS,
No. 167 Washington Street,
HAVE Constantly on hand a large and
beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer or sale at
very low prices.

feb26-6m

H. B. BIEHN,

Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Si-
lver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Pens, Cutlery, Spec-
tacles, &c., 309 Stockton street, (Virginia Block,) San
Francisco.

N. B. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and
warranted.

feb26-6m

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
AND
Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

AND
Block Works
Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

feb26-6m

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST

Having returned to the city, will re-
sume the practice of his profession, at
his office, 161 Montgomery street op-
posite Montgomery Block.

DR. H. AUSTIN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

182 WASHINGTON STREET,

Prices greatly reduced.

feb26-6m

ADVICE GRATIS.

PAYMENTS.—Our numerous readers in the country are politely requested to forward their subscriptions, by enclosing the amount in postage stamps, or if in cash to stitch it with a paper cover. Those to whom time may allow us to send bills, will oblige us by attending to them immediately, as we have hard work to cover the mere outlay of our publication, without having those resources which other denominational papers have.

Parties who, under some plea or other, refuse paying, are seriously requested, at least not to treat us so gruffly in their letters. Recipients of papers for any length of time without sending them back, though such may not have been expressly ordered, are in honor and duty bound to pay. It cannot be expected that we can send travelling agents to every camp; we therefore send our papers to all those who bear the name of Israel, whom we suppose to be able to read the English, or from whose respectability it is to be presumed that they would not grudge a contribution of five dollars in a country where we have so little similar objects to support.

RECEIPTS.

We have to acknowledge remittances from Gabriel Scheier..... Benicia.
A. Mandel..... Gold Hill.
Loewe Brothers..... San Jose.
A. Jacobi..... Humboldt Bay.
M. Wertheimer..... Yreka.
T. L..... Columbia.
B. G..... Honolulu.
D. D..... Portland
and A. G. Yreka, (for new subscribers); all of whom please accept our thanks.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of two copies of the Report of the First Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanic Institute, held at their Pavilion, September 1857, containing a perfect list of Depositors of articles—together with the several addresses, horticultural and other reports.

NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. Sullivan will please accept our thanks for late files of Honolulu papers.

Brother, Come Home.

M. TO S.

Come home,
Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee,
To commune with thy thoughts, to fill thy sleep
With these unwearied words of melody;
Brother, come home.

Come home,
Come to the hearts that love thee, to the eyes
That beam in brightness but to gladden thine,
Come where fond thoughts, like holiest incense
rise,
Where cherished memory rears her altar's
shrine;

Brother, come home.

Come home,
Come to the hearth-stone of thy earlier days,
Come to the ark, like the o'er-wearied dove,
Come with the sunlight of thy heart's warm
rays,
Come to the fire-side circle of thy love;
Brother, come home.

Come home,
It is not home without thee, the lone seat
Is still unclaimed where thou were wont to be,
In every echo of returning feet,
In vain we list for what should herald thee;
Brother, come home.

Come home,
We've nursed for thee the sunny buds of spring,
Watched every germ the full-blown flowers
rear,
Seen o'er their bloom the chilly winter bring
Its icy garlands, and thou art not here;
Brother, come home.

Come home,
Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee
To commune with thy thoughts, to fill thy
sleep
With these unwearied words of melody;
Brother, come home.

"Raise your eyes to heaven, and see
who hath created these, that bringeth out
their host by number, calleth them all by
name." Isaiah xi. 26.

"Take ye, therefore, good heed unto
yourselves, for ye saw no manner of
figure on the day that the Lord spoke
with you on Horeb, out of the midst of
the fire." Deut. iv. 5.

"For my thoughts are not your
thoughts, nor are you ways my ways,
saith the Lord; for as the heavens are
higher than the earth, so are my ways
higher than your ways, and my thoughts
than your thoughts." Isaiah ix. 8, 9.

"Am I then but a God at hand, saith
the Lord, and not also a God afar off?
Could a man so hide himself in a secret
place that I could not see him? saith the
Lord; do I not fill the heavens to the
earth? saith the Lord." Jeremiah xxxiii.
23, 24.

"I, the Lord, search the heart, I try
the reins, to give to every man according
to his ways, and according to the fruit of
his doings." Jer. xvii. 10.

"He is the Rock, his work is perfect;
for all his ways are just: the God of
truth, without iniquity; just and upright
is He." Deut. xxxii. 4.

"The Lord is gracious, and full of com-
passion, long-suffering, and of great mer-
cy. The Lord is good to all, and his
mercies are over all his works. The eyes
of all wait on Thee, and Thou givest them
their food in due season. Thou openest
thy hand, and satisfiest all beings with
beneficence." Psalms cxlv. 8, 9, 15, 16.

"To whom would ye compare me, that
I should be like him? saith the Holy
One." Isaiah xl. 25.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Mrs. H. L. Moise,
late of 18 Sansome street, San Francisco, re-
spectfully inform her friends, that she has tak-
en a beautiful villa, at Oakland, five minutes
walk from the Steamboat Landing, on Main
Street, between 8th and 9th street, where she
can accommodate ladies and gentlemen with
Rooms and Board, by the day, week, or month
on reasonable terms. Every effort will be
made to promote the comfort of her friends,
whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

What a delicious cigar—how fragrant,
agreeable and digestive! were the exclama-
tions of a friend yester-morn, who appeared
to be enjoying with much gusto one of Koz-
minsky's La Florentine's. We have been
spoiled, and can smoke nothing else, remarked
the one accosted. Curious to test the truth,
we strolled to Patten's and tried one. We
concur! and suggest to all lovers of the weed
to call and judge for themselves.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.—A large
and fresh assortment just received and being
offered at the lowest market prices by Oliver
& Buckley, 88 Washington street, where may
be found at all times as large and good a stock
as elsewhere—and as to prices, you will be
satisfied thereupon by calling.

Real Brussels lace, collars and collar-
ettes, fancy dry and dress goods, millinery
stock, and varieties, of every style, taste and
description, at the warehouse of Hughes &
Wallace, Sacramento street, near Leidesdorff.

At the election, held May 9th, by the Hebrew
Benevolent Society of Sacramento, the
following officers were chosen for the ensuing
term: J. Greenebaum, President; M. Marks,
Vice President; H. Morris, Secretary; Leo-
pold Korn, Treasurer; Lewis Korn, J. Lyons,
A. Lippman and L. Shaw, Trustees. *

At the election, held May 9th, by the Hebrew
Benevolent Society of Sacramento, the
following officers were chosen for the ensuing
term: J. Greenebaum, President; M. Marks,
Vice President; H. Morris, Secretary; Leo-
pold Korn, Treasurer; Lewis Korn, J. Lyons,
A. Lippman and L. Shaw, Trustees. *

At Monterey, May 11th, the wife of A. Cook of a son.
At Placerville, May 11th, the wife of L. Remish of a son.

At Sonora, March 12th, of Appoplexy, Mr. Emanuel Lin-
eborg.—The deceased was an old resident of California;
his funeral was attended by the Masonic Fraternity, the
Fire Department, the Hebrew Benevolent Society and a
large number of citizens.

SPECIAL NOTICES.**Congregation Emanu-El.**

At a Special Meeting of the Congregation
Emanu-El held April 11th, 1858, the following
charges were preferred and entertained against
Mr. M. Morgenstau, member of said Congre-
gation:

"Having written to Dr. Greenebaum in
Landau false allegations and slanderous lan-
guage against the individual members of this
Congregation, thereby tending to place the
Congregation in a corrupt and dishonorable
position."

At a Special Meeting held May 9th, the
above charges were sustained, and M. Morgen-
stau was by a Resolution of said meeting
found guilty of gross misconduct, upon which
the following Resolution was carried by a vote
of 56 ayes to 16 nays:

"Resolved, That M. Morgenstau be and is
hereby suspended from all the rights and privi-
leges of a member, for the space of three
months; and that these proceedings be pub-
lished in the WEEKLY GLEANER for one month.

HENRY SELIGMAN,
LOUIS COHN,
A. WASSERMAN.

B. HAGAN, Recording Secretary. my21-1m

Religious Instruction.

We would inform parents and guardians that our School
for Religious Instruction, which circumstances compelled
us to suspend during the holidays, will be resumed on the
usual days and hours: namely, Saturdays and Sundays, at
10½ o'clock; Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock.

Our Children are invited to attend.

Rooms, 128 Clay street, (Nos. 6 & 7).

Congregation Emanu-El.

Those desirous of co-operating in the formation of
a choir for the Congregation Emanu-El, will please send
their address to

A. GODCHAUX,
m14.2w
82 California street

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. E.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Tem-
perature Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order
are invited to attend.

M. L. PINCUS, President.

J. CARE, Secretary.

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukdsha.

This Society will hold its Regular Meetings at the Ha-
f the Sons of Temperance, on Washington-street, between
Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each
month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.

feeb-1f
SIMON CRANE, Secretary.

First Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The Committee of seven will please meet, in order to
complete the final report, on Sunday May 23d at 11 A. M.,
at the rooms of the H. Y. L. Association. By request
m1.21t*

S. SOLOMONS, Chairman.

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